



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1893.

THE NEW YORK WORLD says: "The democratic party is about to come into control of both houses of Congress, upon a pledge to the people that it will reduce taxation. * * * The people demand tax reduction. * * * Grover Cleveland is not going back to the White House any too soon." While all of this is true, it is nevertheless strange, for both the *World* and Mr. Cleveland, no matter how much they may, or may not, be in favor of an early extra session of Congress for the purpose of repealing the silver bill, are utterly opposed to such a session for repealing the McKinley bill, though it is the latter that imposes the taxes against which the people protest, and that Mr. Cleveland and the national democratic convention promised to repeal at the earliest possible moment.

A GREAT jubilation has been made over the fact that Mr. Harrison went all the way to New York in a blizzard and hoisted the American flag over an English-built ship, so that of all the many steamship lines between this country and foreign ports, there is now one that at least calls itself American. If the existing tariff and antiquated navigation laws were repealed, so that American ship owners would be on an equality with their foreign competitors, there would be a great and immediate revival of the American marine, there would be southern as well as northern ship-owners, and American produce would be shipped on American vessels.

IN REFERENCE to the Olney appointment, the *New York World* says: "Mr. Cleveland knows the appointee and has chosen him. This of itself is convincing assurance of his fitness for the work to be done." While every good democrat hopes that Mr. Olney may prove eminently fit for the work to be done, many members of their party are by no means assured that the mere fact of the appointment of a mugwump is convincing proof of his fitness, for the appointing power is human, and therefore not infallible, though some people don't seem to think so, or rather say they don't.

THE BALTIMORE *Sun*, in criticizing the critics of Judge Gresham's appointment, compares them to the denouncers of Mr. Manning's appointment, though the latter proved the most popular one made under Mr. Cleveland's first administration. But there is no relevant comparison between the cases, for nobody except mugwumps denounced Mr. Manning's appointment, and Mr. Manning was not only a democrat, but an active and "working" democratic politician.

ACCORDING to the statement of affairs in the Sandwich Islands brought here by Mr. Neuman, the special envoy of the legitimate government of those islands, U. S. Minister Stevens conspired with the men who instigated the recent revolution there, and pledged them in advance the moral and physical assistance of the United States. As the *GAZETTE* has said before, Minister Stevens should be recalled at once and severely punished.

THE FIRST official act of the new Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Judge Howell, of Tennessee, a native southerner, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and a democrat, and for whose confirmation every democratic member of the U. S. Senate voted, was to give a lucrative place to a prominent negro republican, though several good white democrats wanted it. The "broad-gauge" men are coming to the front.

MR. SWANSON, the congressman-elect from the Danville district, is a wise man. Acting in accordance with the custom of the old time Virginia congressmen, he has the moral courage to say that he will recommend for the Danville postoffice the man he thinks is most deserving of the place. If all other congressmen would do likewise, the peace and prosperity of the party to which they belong would be greatly promoted.

THE LATEST biography of the next Attorney-General says: "Mr. Olney has studied music and sings often for the amusement of his friends." Possibly Mr. Olney's musical attainments may have induced Mr. Cleveland to give him a seat in his cabinet, for the meetings of that body must sometimes be very dull and prosy, and a lively song, sung in a lively way, would tend greatly to enliven them.

Postmaster Jessie Rogers of Guthrieville, Pa., drove to West Chester with Frank Elston, an old friend, yesterday afternoon. He had been there but a few minutes when he dropped dead. On his way home Elston was fatally injured by a runaway horse. This so preyed on the mind of Thomas Kick, a friend of the two, that he hanged himself in his barn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1893.
Lewis Abraham, a Washington lawyer, to-day testified before the committee investigating the whisky trust that the adulteration and sale of imitation goods was on the increase. This business caused a large loss to the government. The imitation goods paid an internal revenue tax of about 90 cents a gallon. The imported paid about \$2.50 a gallon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Char. de Lesseps and his associates, convicted of bribery, have appealed their case to a higher court.

Rufus Hatch, a former Wall street financier, died at his home, in Syuett Duval, N. Y., yesterday, aged 61 years.

Rev. Jesse Albert Lock, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of New York, has gone over to the Catholic Church.

The members of the U. S. Senate will give Vice President Morton a banquet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, Monday evening next.

The members of the tribunal of arbitration to settle the Behring Sea controversy met in Paris yesterday and adjourned till the 23d of March.

Five hundred houses in the village of Laadique, across the Bosphorus from Constantinople, were burned yesterday, and the Sultan sent assistance to the sufferers.

P. T. E. Smith, paying teller of the First National Bank of Wilmington, Del., has confessed himself an embezzler to the amount of nearly \$80,000 and has surrendered.

A bill was introduced in the British House of Commons yesterday by Home Secretary Asquith providing the first step toward disendowing and disestablishing the church in Wales.

Hermann's trained doves, which have long rendered the magician assistance in his best tricks, were eaten by a cat in Sioux City, Iowa, Wednesday night. He valued them at \$5,000 and will sue the owner of the cat for damages.

The Russian treaty as amended was ratified by the U. S. Senate yesterday. The amendment in question covers the extradition of persons charged with the perpetration of crimes against the life of the royal family or heads of government, and is the object of the opposition to the treaty.

A cablegram from Rome announces the approval of the Mother General and the Cardinal Protector of the Order of Notre Dame of the election of the commissariat of the order in America, made necessary by the death of Mother Caroline on November 2nd. Rev. Mother M. Ernesta Funke is the new commissary general.

Thomas Cobb Jackson, a young lawyer of Atlanta, and son of Capt. Henry Jackson, of that city, and a grandson of General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, committed suicide at his home last night. He and Lewis Redwine, the defaulter, were warm friends, and it is said that Redwine's troubles unbalanced Jackson's mind.

Preparations for Royal Visitors.
Mr. Ward McAllister gave some interesting information last night with regard to what New York society would do in the way of welcoming distinguished visitors who might come here for the World's Fair. Mr. McAllister said he was asked to arrange a ball at the Waldorf Hotel, in Fifth avenue, for the spring, but had not seen his way clear to do so. Mr. F. Boldt, who had the lease of the hotel, was very anxious that the stamp of fashion should be put on the house by an entertainment given under the auspices of Mr. McAllister.

"But I can't do it now," remarked Mr. McAllister. "You see the difficulty is that ladies who are in society have no ball dresses in the spring. They have worn them all during the winter and they never want to get new ones until the autumn."

"Of course," continued Mr. McAllister, "this year will be exceptional, and I may give a ball at the Waldorf after all. So far as I know no special arrangements have been made for the reception of European aristocrats who may visit us this year. For some time I have been in correspondence with a number of English noblemen who intend to come here to the fair. There will be a great many of them—more than the public has any idea of. I am not at liberty to mention names, but they will be notable people."

"I have advised my English friends to come in June or not later than July. Some may arrive even earlier. New York society will visit Chicago in June, so as to be able to get a good thing for July, and it will be a good thing for English and foreign aristocrats to see London in July and August, when it is at its best. Straggling British noblemen will probably come here later, after the Goodwood races and the Cowes regatta. *Hoi polloi* will crowd Chicago in September, but not the fashionables, who will probably see the fair in a half-finished condition, as all the exhibitions are for months after they open."

"Royal visitors, such as the Princess Eulalie and her husband, will certainly have special attention, although no reception arrangements have as yet been made. Representing, as the Princess will, the government of Spain, grand dinners will be given in her honor, possibly a ball and a fete champetre either at Jerome Park or Morris Park."

Mr. Diodati Thompson, who was present during the interview, related that the Princess Eulalie was related to the Count de Pailly, whom he had met abroad, and was aunt to the boy King of Spain. He said further that he understood that the Princess would go to Cuba and sail thence in a Spanish man-of-war to the United States.

"Ah!" added Mr. McAllister, "the friends of the Count de Pailly in America will see that the proper thing is done to make the Princess's stay in the United States a pleasant one, you may be quite sure of that."—*N. Y. Herald.*

SUPERINTENDENT MADDOX.—Col. Cab. Maddox, of magnificent ponderosity, and well known to many readers of the *Lance*, has introduced a new feature at the Ivy City race track near Washington. Last Sunday he organized a Sabbath school there, was elected superintendent and made his address so interesting, the workmen laid down their tools to listen to his eloquence. If Col. Cab. will continue these Sunday meetings and promise to deliver an address each time, the place can be made more profitable on Sunday than during the week.—*Fredericksburg Lance.*

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.—Gov. John E. Osborn, of Wyoming, yesterday appointed A. C. Beckwith, democrat, United States Senator from Wyoming, the legislature having failed to elect Mr. Beckwith to serve two years. His vote will give the democratic majority in the Senate without the Vice President. Mr. Beckwith is a citizen of Evanston, and the wealthiest man in Wyoming. The leading candidates were A. L. New and John Charles Thompson.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A fire in the Standard guano factory, in Norfolk, yesterday, did considerable damage.

F. W. Ray and George Alderson, hotel men at Colburn, Wise county, fought a duel on Wednesday with pistols. Both men were wounded, but not dangerously.

Mr. Thomas P. Campbell, of Richmond, and Miss Leah Stonebraker, daughter of Mr. T. F. Stonebraker, of Fredericksburg, were married in the last named city on Wednesday night.

It is said in Richmond that one of the officials of the State government would like to be sent as consul to Montreal, but he is backward about asking his friends to try to secure for him the appointment.

Ex-Gov. Fitz Lee, who is to have command of one of the divisions of troops in the inaugural parade, is in Richmond making arrangements for an escort of mounted men for the occasion. He had a conference with the Stuart Horse Guards yesterday and it was decided that about twenty-five of the troopers would go to Washington to act as his escort in the inaugural parade.

The committee appointed by Lee Camp, of Richmond, some time ago to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Gen. John R. Cooke has accepted the model made by Mr. Frederick Moynihan, the sculptor, of that city. The statue is to be of heroic size and of bronze. Gen. Cooke, who was a native of North Carolina, settled in Richmond after the war and was the first commander of Lee Camp.

Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute at Manassas opened with a full house yesterday morning and closed with a crowded house at 5 p. m., Hon. S. Wellford Corbin in the chair. After prayer the subject of "How to Improve the Roads We Have" was taken up by Major W. M. King. He exhibited a diagram illustrating his plan of road-making, which included among many other details, a thorough underdraining with tile. W. B. Dodge, of Fairfax followed with an essay, illustrating his views by several descriptions of successful and unsuccessful efforts at road improvement. He opposed the plan of filling holes in roads with stone, but said the holes should be filled with dirt and the stone broken up in small pieces and put over the surface. He favored the use of tile instead of small cross bridges.

Mr. F. Jackson, editor of the *Southern Planter*, of Richmond, followed, criticizing the suggestions of the former speakers as patchwork, and advocating with great earnestness and at length what he admitted were radical views. His plan, in brief, was for the national government to loan its credit to counties by means of which money could be raised on loans, due in seventy-five years, at 3 per cent, or less, and a thoroughly good macadamized road system established. He thought the State of Virginia should expend \$10,000,000 in making 5,000 miles of such roads as the Roman empire made, which had lasted 2,000 years. He brought out a startling array of statistics to prove that this was the cheapest plan in the long run, and he certainly captured some of the most practical farmers of the institute.

He was followed by Col. A. S. Buford, who stated that his life had been largely spent in developing lines of transportation, and he spoke for some time on a line similar to Mr. Jackson's, but not endorsing his special plan. He then urged the farmers to insist on the county authorities making an appropriation to enable the commission to give Virginia a proper representation at the Columbian Exposition. He closed with a reference to his presence at Manassas at the time of the first battle, thirty-two years before.

Mr. Eben E. Mason, of Fairfax, while indorsing Colonel Buford's appeal for the exposition, gave him some mild hits from the standpoint of a Union man during the war. Both of them brought tears to the eyes of their auditors.

Prof. L. O. Howard, the United States Department of Agriculture, closed the morning session with an address on the corn weevil, which interested the farmers very much.

The afternoon session was opened by a poem for the benefit of farmers' wives, read by Mrs. H. P. Dodge, which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. F. Jackson then made the chief address of the afternoon on silos and silage. Connected with this as a side-issue came up the merits of cottonseed hulls, on which the testimony seemed materially to clash. The debates of the day were participated in by W. C. Dodge, H. P. Dodge, and Messrs. Roberts, Monroe, Gason, Haines, Colvin, Baker, Leachman, Gaines and others.

The spirited singing of Professor Boorman's choir elicited great applause, particularly the songs entitled "Stay on the Farm, Boys," and "Keep Politics off the Farm." The instrumental music, rendered by Miss Roseberry and Miss Johnson, with violin and organ, was exceedingly fine. A good-bye song, to "Auld Lang Syne," closed the institute, after votes of thanks to Mr. Corbin as the representative of the State, and to Mr. Round of the local committee, to Professor Boorman's sweet singers, to the ladies of the State, and to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church.

The institute is certainly a feather in Mr. Corbin's cap, and the farmers as well as the politicians of Virginia are unanimous that he ought to be Mr. Cleveland's assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Not less than 500 different farmers have been in attendance on the institute at different periods of the session, and this notwithstanding the bad roads and the cold weather. Mr. Corbin feels greatly encouraged, and proposes to hold four more institutes in his district in August next.

NAVAL OFFICERS' EXPENSES.—The

fear expressed among naval officers that they may be out of pocket if foreign navies take part in the proposed Columbian naval review is based upon some experience abroad, where U. S. officers with no government appropriation for social entertainment found it necessary to return the courtesies of foreign navies. To cruise in the Mediterranean with a rich admiral commanding the flagship is regarded as a privilege by most naval officers, for the admiral bears the expense of any elaborate entertainment, and the ships exchange civilities with the payees of all nations. The Russians, by the way, are still esteemed the most dangerous hosts or guests upon convivial occasions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.

SENATE.

A conference was ordered on the military academy bill.
House bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District was taken up and was discussed until one o'clock, p. m., when it was laid aside without final action and the legislative appropriation bill was taken up and all the committee amendments were agreed to.

The question of clerks to Senators was taken up in the shape of a substitute to the amendment reported by the committee providing for thirty-five clerks to Senators, who are not chairmen of committees, at \$6 per day during the session (total \$44,500). The substitute was to make these clerks annual clerks at \$1,265 a year (\$44,225). Mr. Dawes predicted that members of the House of Representatives would before long be compelled to adopt the method of having clerks.

The substitute was agreed to.
The next amendment giving rise to discussion was one to strike out of the bill a paragraph abolishing the Utah commission, and substituting for it a paragraph appropriating \$10,000 for the compensation of the five commissions.

HOUSE.

Mr. Holman, from the committee on appropriations, reported lack the sundry civil appropriation bill with Senate amendments thereto. He asked unanimous consent that a formal concurrence be made to all the Senate amendments except amendment 75—the Sherman bond amendment.

Mr. Bland said that the Senate had added to the bill new legislation of a far-reaching character—legislation which opens up a new financial scheme.

Mr. Dingley—I object to debate.

Mr. Bland—Then I object to any agreement and ask that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Holman then moved that the bill be sent to the committee of the whole.
Mr. Bland—As I stated a moment ago, in view of the fact of this important amendment, a fair opportunity for debate and consideration of it must be had; and we will not submit to the forcing of this bill through the House in the closing hours of Congress when all such jobs are tried to be put through under whip and spur.

Mr. Holman—There is no such proposition. On the contrary I intimated very clearly that my purpose was to get the one question before the committee of the whole, so that it might be properly considered. I trust that the gentleman will not object at this late hour—when the business of the House and Senate is so much delayed.

Mr. Bland—That is always the plea when the Senate puts on jobs at the last moment.

The bill was sent to committee of the whole.
Mr. Peel moved that the House go into committee of the whole for the consideration of general appropriation bills.

Mr. Hatch opposed this motion with his anti-option bill.
Pending a vote, Mr. Hemphill presented the conference on the bill to provide a permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hatch raised the question of consideration and the House refused to consider the report.

Mr. Peel's motion was agreed to, years 148, may 84, and the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed.
On motion of Mr. Rockwell the paragraph appropriating \$553,900 for arrears of interest claimed by the Chickasaw Indians was stricken from the bill; also the paragraph which appropriates \$20,000 to reimburse the Choctaw orphan reservation fund.

Beauregard at Rest.

The funeral of General Beauregard at New Orleans yesterday was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in that city. All the exchanges were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased general, while business in the courts and other public offices was virtually suspended. All day a constant stream of people poured through the City Hall to get a last glimpse of the body of the well-known soldier. Among those who took part in the funeral ceremonies were Governor Foster and other State officers and members of the Raphael Semmes Camp, Confederate Veterans, from Mobile. The cortege moved from the City Hall a little after three o'clock for Metairie Cemetery.

The flag presented to General Beauregard by Mrs. Carey, in Baltimore, at the opening of the war and which he donated to the Washington Artillery a few years ago, was placed on the coffin by that command.
The military formed on Lafayette Square as follows: Washington Artillery, Continental Guards, Fifth Battalion, Fourth Battalion, Third Battalion, Louisiana Field Artillery, and on the right of the hearse was the Army of Tennessee, on the left and abreast was the Army of Northern Virginia. Following the Army of Northern Virginia came the Washington Artillery Camp, to the rear of them Camp No. 9 and Camp No. 10 of the Army of Tennessee. The entire command consisted of veterans and militia, was under command of Brig. Gen. Euclid Boreland, himself a veteran of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Veterans were in charge of Col. A. A. Maginnis.

The active pall-bearers were Gen. George Moore, adjutant of Gen. Gordon; Gen. Wright Schaumburg, adjutant general of Lieut. Gen. Smith; Gen. John Glynn, jr., commanding the Louisiana Division of the United Confederate Veterans; Col. W. R. Lyman, commander of Camp No. 1; Col. J. B. Vonel, commander of Camp No. 2; Col. W. J. Vincent, commander of Camp No. 9; Col. B. F. Eishelman, commander of Camp No. 15; Col. Joseph Demorell, commander of Camp No. 16.

The interment was at Mt. Airie Cemetery, in the tomb of the Army of Tennessee.

Owing to the exhaustion attendant upon the audiences to which the Pope has given attention during the jubilee celebration, the Pope's medical advisor has directed him to remain in his apartments for the present, and the audiences appointed for to-day and to-morrow have been postponed.

A civil service man convinced. A letter carrier of Cleveland, O., Mr. C. H. Facer, certifies that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is bound to give entire satisfaction and that he gladly recommends it after having used it in his family for many years. Without doubt it is the best.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Admiral Gherardi, with the U. S. war-ships Baltimore, Charleston, San Francisco and Yorktown, arrived in Hampton Roads this morning.

The meeting of the Terminal Company was called to order by Secretary Crump at the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, to-day, and adjourned till March 10th. No business was transacted.

A milk famine is threatened in New York and unless there is better weather up the State soon, the situation will be serious. Scores of small milk dealers throughout the city have been unable to get any fresh milk from the country for two days.

The friends of the Reading management, in Philadelphia, were somewhat indignant this morning after reading the dispatch stating that the Pullman company was building President McLeod a palatial private car at a cost of \$50,000 to the Philadelphia and Reading Co. It is stated that the car is not to cost any sum like \$50,000, and in the second place, contrary to the usual practice, it is paid for by Mr. McLeod's private funds and not by the company.

The \$10,000 representing Corbett's stake in his match with Mitchell was posted in Boston this morning with "Dave" Blanchard the stakeholder. All that will now be necessary to complete the match is the putting up of \$10,000 by Mitchell.

The schooner Isaac T. Campbell, from Baltimore, arrived at Providence, R. I., yesterday, and reports that on Monday morning while off Hogg Island a small struck the vessel with terrible force, sweeping overboard two seamen who were lost.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Judge Heydrick, of Franklin, to the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Paxson to accept the Reading railroad reversion.

The entire plant of the J. N. Roberts Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of baskets and veneering, at Poplar Bluff, Mo., was burned last night. The loss is placed at \$40,000.

Jules Ferry has been elected president of the French Senate by a majority of 145 votes.
The New Jersey legislature to-day passed the race bills over the Governor's veto.

Letter from Culpeper.

CULPEPER, Va., Feb. 21, 1893.—Our county court was engaged yesterday and to-day in the trial of William Johnson and John Towles, both colored, for forgery and larceny—in that of forging the name of Dick Johnson and the stealing of a steer from J. P. Alexander, of Rapidan station.

Towles was convicted of both crimes and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for forgery and confinement in the county jail for 60 days for larceny. Counsel noted an appeal. Johnson was also convicted of larceny and sentenced to 60 days in the county jail and the trial of forgery postponed.

The late burned buildings being in very close proximity to the district burned over some time since, in which is included the large and fine Baptist church and extensive stove factory of Messrs. Thomas & Stringfellow, presents a weird and depressing sight by moonlight, but the energy of the people of Culpeper being equal to this occasion and heretofore many more of greater magnitude, there is no doubt that finer and more costly buildings will arise from the unsightly sites of the former structures.

The new and extensive flouring mill is now in full operation and turning out a superior grade of flour, thereby furnishing a home market for a large quantity of the best grade of wheat.

County court having a very full docket will be in session all of this and part of the coming week.

The present arctic snap almost insures fine weather for our inauguration on the 4th proximo.

THISTLE.

TRAIN ROBBERS CAPTURED.—Bud Powell, alias Charles Thompson, who pleaded guilty before Judge Maxey, of the Federal Court of Austin, Tex., on Tuesday last, to the charge of train robbery has been confined in jail there during the past six months. He with five other men, the most desperate men in southwest Texas, held up a Southern Pacific train near Flatonia, in 1887, robbing the Wells Fargo Express of \$35,000, besides securing a large amount of money and valuable from the passengers. Four of the robbers have since been killed while resisting arrest. The only one of them yet sentenced for the crime is Bill Reeves, who is serving a term in the Detroit penitentiary. Powell proceeded immediately to Montana after the robbery, gambling all of his ill-gotten wealth away on the journey. Arriving at Helena, Mont., he determined to better his ways. He attended a college there where he was graduated with honors. He then entered the church and became a zealous worker. Three years ago he became superintendent of an extensive ranch near Border City, Mont. He went under the name of Thompson and became the accepted suitor of the daughter of one of the ranch owners. A few weeks ago before the date of his proposed marriage United States Marshall Frick got on his trail and arrested him. This was six months ago. Powell has been a model prisoner during his confinement and says he is determined to live a Christian life. The wealthy ranchman's daughter to whom he is betrothed has remained true to the prisoner and the two correspond. They will be married as soon as Powell's term in the penitentiary is completed. Sentence is to be passed upon the prisoner to-day. It is expected that he will get off easily.

THE PYTHIANS.—The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Virginia, which met in a annual convention in Richmond on Tuesday, adjourned yesterday to meet in this city next year.

The German members of the body, who attended the Grand Lodge banquet Tuesday night, became greatly offended at certain remarks in the speech of W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, supreme chancellor of the world. They said he talked "know-nothing" doctrine and made offensive remarks about the Germans in particular. Mr. Blackwell disclaims any such intentions. He says the order has had two rituals, one in English and one in German, but the Supreme Lodge, at its last meeting, provided that hereafter the ritual shall be printed only in English. He was speaking in approval of this change when the alleged offense was given. Several Germans left the hall at once.

General Dabney H. Maury, it is stated, would like to return to Colombia as the minister of this country. He held that position under Mr. Cleveland's former administration.

For stiffness and soreness of the muscles and joints of the body, rheumatism, neuralgia—in fact any ache or pain—nothing equals Serravallo's Oil. It not only acts as a powerful anodyne in allaying the pain; but it penetrates to the seat of the malady and removes the cause. It is the greatest cure on earth for pain. 25 cts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Child, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Refused Recognition.

TANGIER, Feb. 24.—Senhor Rizzo, the new Portuguese consul appointed to represent that country at Fez, and who also claims authority to represent the United States in a consular capacity, has presented his credentials to the Moorish government at Fez. The Moorish authorities rudely refused to recognize him and declined to grant him a residence in the capital on the ground that foreign agents were only allowed to reside at the Moorish ports. It is pointed out that both France and Great Britain have agencies at Fez, and attention is called to the presence at the Sultan's court of three military missions, accredited by the French, Italian and Spanish governments and connected with their respective legations at Tangier. These establishments are paid for by the Moorish government, and cost the Sultan about 22,400 a year. These missions are virtually outposts of their respective legations at Tangier. The missions are, in fact, small intelligence departments for their respective governments and are of considerable value, especially in the case of France.

I. O. O. F. Headquarters.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—The headquarters of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. have been transferred from Columbus, Ohio, to Baltimore, and the Grand Secretary, Theodore A. Ross, and his assistant, George Corbin, arrived here to-day with the records and papers. Temporary quarters have been secured, but a handsome fire-proof building will shortly be erected near Old Fellows' Hall. The Sovereign Grand Lodge was removed from Baltimore to Columbus, Ohio, six years ago. The Sovereign Lodge at its last session, by an almost unanimous vote ordered the headquarters to be transferred to Baltimore.

Bandits Capture a Town.

PARSONS, Kan., Feb. 24.—Wednesday night, just after the Missouri, Kansas and Texas train pulled out of Adair Station, I. T., three desperadoes confronted the agent and robbed him of \$8,700. Eighteen citizens, who appeared on the scene, were made to hold up their hands and were marched at the points of the bandits, guns to one of the stores in the town, which was robbed of \$300. The robbers then marched the men to the stockyards, mounted their horses and departed.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which appropriates \$28,000,000, was considered up to the time of adjournment, all the bills that were reported from the committee having been agreed to except as to a few reserved for discussion. During the discussion the pension appropriation bill was reported from the committee on appropriations exactly as it passed the House and was placed on the calendar to be called up to-day. The bill for the relief of Geo. W. Jones, late U. S. minister to New Granada was passed.

In the House the sundry civil appropriation bill containing the Sherman three percent, bond amendment was reported to the committee on appropriations.

MILES AND MILES OF SALT.—One of the natural curiosities of Asia is the great salt desert of Persia, which covers a large territory about 70 miles south of Teheran. C. E. Balduphi, who recently visited that place, says that Darya-i-Namak is an extensive tract of ground, sloping on all sides toward the center, covered with an incrustation of solid salt several feet thick in places, while in some parts it is of unknown depth. As he saw it from the mountain top, it stretched away for many miles, appearing like a vast frozen lake. It extended as far as the eye could reach toward the south and west, and glistened in the sun like a sheet of glass.

His party finally approached the margin of the salt plain and decided to cross it. They found swampy ground for a mile or so and then entered upon the sheet of salt itself. Near the edge the incrustation was thin and the salt sheet was soft, sloppy and mixed with earth. At a distance of three or four miles from the edge the salt looked like solid ice as it is seen on any pond in northern latitudes during the winter. The surface was not quite level, but resembled that of ice which had partially thawed and then frozen again after a slight fall of snow.

Of the solidity of this incrustation there could be no doubt, for camels, horses and mules were traveling over it without a vibration of any kind being perceptible.

After marching for about eight miles upon this unusual surface the party halted to examine its composition. They tried, by means of a hammer and an iron test-peg to break off a block of salt to carry away as a specimen. The salt, however, was so very hard that they could make no impression upon it. They managed at last in another place to chip off a lot of fragments which were of the purest white. In two or three days they had absorbed so much moisture that they became soft and slaty-blue in color.—*Goldthwait's Geographical Magazine.*

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